this treatment. Rismarck solved one of these problems' Freinghuysen solved the other. The German Chancellor instructed the German Mininter, in returning the resolutions to the Secretary of State, to say that he would have gratefully received and transmitted the resolutions of the House had they concerned only the personal qualities of the departed statesman. But that he was reluctantly obliged to return them because they contained an estimate of his positival opinions which the Chancellor believed to be incorrect, and having that belief, felt himself without authority to deliver them to his Parliament.

When the Secretary of State was tendered the resolu, tions, he could find neither in tradition, nor in precedent, any authority which would warrant him to accept them, and the Secretary of State was tendered the German Minist with the same courtesy with which the German Minist with the same courtesy with which the German Minist of adolered them.

Pending these formal efforts of high officials in the two Governments to create a pathway by which we should walk out of our slough, a pleasant incident outside seemed to warm the atmosphere which surrounded the transaction. The Liberal members of the German Parliament passed a resolution of hearty gratitude to us for our action upon the duty of their deceased associate, and availed themselves of the same opportunity to express most cordial good wishes. To wind up the whole matter, as far as the Executives of both nations were concerned, and to made the atmosphere still warmer and rosier, the pround chancellor entered the Reichstag for the first time for eighteen months and there formally renewed his discountered that the surrounded the rest time for eighteen months and there formally renewed his discountered that the becoming capital. We think that we have done this so well as not to merit rebuck, but to merit passe, Each man on the committee has refrained from missing upon much which he would like to have expressed, We were encouraged in this self-sacritice by the ref

THE RESOLUTIONS ARE NOT APOLOGETIC. In our first resolution we state that the object of the original resolutions was to express regret for the death of an eminent German statesman, and sympathy with the German Parliament of which he was a member. This is a reiteration of the original, in our second resolution we state that after we had put this communication into the proper channel, it was not our business to criticise the relations between the Executive and Legislative branches of the German Government, which had prevented it from reaching its destination; and in the third resolution—for practically the resolutions appended to the two reports form a single scries—we necknowledge the receipt of the memorial of the Liberal Union, and reciprocate all the cordial wishes which it contains.

It will be noticed that there is no word of apology from us, and at the same time no word of insult to them. It is a fair solution of a most troublesome matter. And I submit that after accomplishing so much, after saving the dignity of this House, after spreading the fame of Lasker into new reations, after getting the great Channellor into the Reichstag in his new role as a complaisant and apologiel gentleman, after getting an invitation for the American Minister to dine at a State dinner where they may give him American pork, we can, in a fair spirit of salisfaction, group ourselves around the gentleman from Texas and ring down the curtain upon this international episode.

Expert March 19—Minister Sargent has received original resolutions was to express regret for the death

Bralls, March 19.—Minister Sargent has received an official letter from Washington in indorse-ment of his action and granting him an indefinite furlough if he desires it. Mr. Sargent will not take

furlough if he desires it. Mr. Sargent will not take a furlough at present.
[II • though at present.
[II • though at present was received in New-York to-day, and indicates that gossip is current in Berlin. Inquiry concerning it has been made at the State Department in Washington. This statement was obtained: "It is not true that such a letter as mentioned in the Berlin dispatch has been sent to Mr. Sargent."]

AMERICAN MEAT PRODUCTS ABROAD. A BILL REPORTED TO THE SKNATE PROVIDING FOR GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Washington, March 19 .-- A bill was reported to the Senate this morning from the Committee on For-eign Relations by Senator Miller, of California, in response to a resolution of the Senate of January 22, directing that committee to report such legislation as shall protect the interests of the United States against those Governments which have prombited or restrained the importation of means from the United States. It provides that there shall be instituted, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a system of inspection of salted pork and bacon intended for exportation, and to be exported within sixty days after the date

Washington, March 19.—George D. Roberts, representing the Postal Telegraph Company, appeared before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day, and submitted a proposition directing the Postmaster-General to enter into a contract with the Postal Telegraph Company. He claimed that the "Sextuplex" and improved compound wire, greatly lessening the resistance as compared with any equa-length of iron wire, enabled his company to transact its business more cheaply than any other company couldbusiness more cheaply than any other company could—
He said that the commany proposed to do other telegraph
business than that offered by the Government. There
was a class of business between the Commercial Exchanges of large cities, which no system of governmental
telegraph could properly bundle. The company would
deal directly with the sender and receiver when the
latter desired. The advantage to the public to result
from the acceptance of the company's proposition would
lie in the fact that low rates, to which all companies
would conform, would be secured. If any company offered lower rates, his company would meet them.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- In the House today, Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Apriations, reported the Indian Appropriation Bill, and It was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill appropriates \$5,347,653, a decrease of \$13,002 from the appropriation of last year, and \$3,199,156 from the estimates. The appropriation for the support of schools is \$785,080, an locrease from last year of \$135,000. The amount appropriated under treaty stipulations for school buildings and the support of teachers is also increased by buildings and the support of teachers is also increased by \$55,000. An appropriation of \$15,000 is made for an industrial school for the Indians in Alaska. The new legislation proposed by the committee prohibits the War Department from introducing highor into the indian reservations under any circumstances, and appropriates \$5,000 for the detection and prosecution of persons attempting to do this. A census of the Indians is also provided for. The principal reductions made by the present bill, as compared with that of lest year, are in the amounts appropriated for rations and clothing.

THE NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

Washington, March 19.-The Appropriations Committee of the Senate has made public a letter from the Secretary of the Navy in which he asks that the individual items of the House bill shall be increased by the addition of about \$444,000 in all. For the Eureau of Construction he asks \$1,750,000 in place of \$1,020,000, and for the Bureau of Steam Engineering \$1,200,000 instead of \$760,000. Of this sum, he suggests that \$100,000 should be used in completing the ship New-York at the New-York Navy Yard. For the Bureau of Ordinance he desires \$1,127,844, so as to have sufficient for the purchase of a torpedo bout and for a large number of additional guas. The sum of \$200,000 for the Turcau of Yards and Docks is, he thinks, manifestly inadequate. The latter is accompanied.

sarge and the Pinta. Heremarks that these ships have dragged out a protracted existence for the benefit of the navy yards. He recommends additional appropriation of \$503,592 for completing the batteries of new cruisers and \$2,000,000 for completing the monitors, and suggests that 20 per cent of the appropriation should be made available at once. The plan of reducing the number of officers is, he thinks, a mistake.

GOVERNOR ORDWAY'S REPLY. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- Governor Ordway, of Dakota, to-day submitted to the President a statement in reply to the charges of official misconduct in connec-tion with the organization of certain counties in Dakota He asserts that some of his assailants were unsuccessful n promoting dishonest schemes and that their enmity to in promoting dishonest schemes and that their enimity to him grew out of the fact that they could not use him to forward their purposes. He explains and defends his ac-tion in respect to the organization of certain counties specified by his assallants, and asserts that nothing con-tained in the charges proves that the action was unwise or not for the best interests of the people.

A MILEAGE CLAIM ALLOWED.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- A claim of Comnodore J. C. P. De Krafft, United States Navy, for the difference between the actual expenses paid him and mileage at 10 cents per mile, arising under the act of March 3, 1835, as construed by the United States Supreme Court, in the case of United States agt. Graham. has been allowed by the Second Controller of the Treas-tury. The difference of pay thus allowed is \$1,200, and is for mileage arising under three different travelling orders issued, respectively, in the years 1847, 1856 and 1874.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Wednesday, March 19, 1884. Charges Not Sustained,—Inspector Brackett has reported to the Treasury Department that an investigation has failed to sustain the charges of tregolarities in the management of the Seamen's Retreat on Sinten Island, which had been preferred by one of the inmates. AN INTERNAL REVENUE AGENT RESIGNS.-W. T. Clark

as tendered his resignation as an Internal Revenue gent and it has been accepted to take effect on April 17. ir. Clark was formerly Chief Clerk of the Internal Reve-BIDS FOR A LIFE-SAVING STATION.—Bids were opened at he Treasury Department to-day for the construction of a ife-saying station at Chadwicks on Squan Beach, New-tersey. The lowest bid was that of Joseph Butcher, of landen, at \$3,478.

NEW BANKS AUTHORIZED.—The Controller of the Cur-

rency has authorized the Commercial National Bank, of Ogden, Utah Territory, to begin business with a capital of \$150,000, and the Dabuque National Bank, of Dabuque, Iowa, with a capital of \$100,000.

EXAMINATION OF IMPORTED TRAS.—The Treasury De-EXAMINATION OF INFORTED PEAS.—The Treasury De-partment has instructed customs officers as follows: "Teas arriving at an exterior port of entry, and destined to one of the ports to which merchandise can be shipped willout appraisment, or entered for warehouse and im-mediate transportation, may be shipped to such port of lestination under the usual regulations, and the examin-ation required by the act will be made at the port of des-ination."

AGAINST A SECOND MILITARY ACADEMY .- In the Senate AGAINST A SPOOND MILITARY ACADEMY.—In the Senact to-day Mr. Harrison, from the Committee on Indian Af-fairs, reported that that committee had considered the subject referred to it by the resolution instructing it to inquire into the expediency of establishing a military academy west of the Mississippi River, for the training of Indian youths as soldiers, etc., and that he was in-structed by the committee to report that it was inexpedi-ent to establish such an academy.

THE BONDED WHISKEY BILL.—The friends of the Bonded Whiskey Extension bill succeeded in bringing that measure before the House to-day. Mr. Morrison spoke in

REMOVING CERTAIN REVENUE TAXES.—The House Committee on Agriculture to-day authorized a favorable re-port to be made on a bill to allow any person to manu-facture wine or brandy out of apples, peaches, grapes, and other perfshable fruits raised by himself for his ten-ants, free from any Internal Revenue tax or restrictions. Two SENATE BILLS DERATED. - In the Senate to-day the bill uxing the salary of United States District Judges a \$5,000 and the Blair Educational bill, were debated a length. No action was taken on the former bill, and the latter was only amended in some unimportant particu-

THE GARRISON-MAYO ELECTION CASE. - In the House today Mr. Turner, chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution in the contested election case of Garrison against Mayo from the 1st Congressional district of Virginia, declaring the centestant, Garrison, entitled to the seat. He asked for its immediate consideration, but the sitting member, Mayo, desiring to make a speech in his own behalf, the matter was postponed until to matter.

Britton's house the proprietor said, "Make a good job of it, and don't get caught." He also swore that before they left the mountain Britton and Griffin were standing outside of the farmer's house, and one of their called for a string. Britton's wife gave one to Malkins, who took it out to them; and the witness thought he saw a cartridge in Britton's hand. When they left Britton's for the last time to go to the scene of the explosion, he heard Britton say he would stand by them—"see them out," and winess thought that applied to the trouble they might get into in blowing up the house.

Griffin swore that all three of them talked about blowing up the house while at Britton's barn; but he ddn't think Britton was present, though he might have been about the barn doing chores.

The cross-examination of the witnesses was pursued to show that Britton was to do what blasting work Griffin. Miller and Mulkins were to heave behind, in their flight from a warrant for their arrest for cattle stealing; and that Griffin, when Mulkins saw him and Britton together, was togerly showing Britton how to prepare a cartridge for blasting.

A further hearing will necut on Saturday pext.

A further hearing will occur on Saturday next.

THE FUNERAL OF JOHN ALLEN, JR.

MANY RAILEOAD AND OTHER PROMINENT MEN IN

ATTENDANCE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] of his late brother, Robert, in this city, and was attended About two hundred Buffalo people were in attendance. a brownish liquid, in the bottom of which was a deposit the New-York Central road. Governor Cleveland arrived last evening from Albany. He was a warm personal friend of the deceased man. Services were conducted by the Rev. J. W. from pure sugar. Our house has been in existence since Brown, rector of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, according to the Episcopal rimal. The honorary bearers were James R. Ruiter, H. J. Hayden, J. M. Toucey, J. B. Dutcher and G. L. Douglass, of New-York; James M. Smith, George T. Williams, E. P. Thompson, J. M. Richmond, George B. Hibbard, S. K. Washington and S. D. Caldwell, of Buffalo. The active bearers were Capitains James Glison, James Drake, Valentine Jones, James Carlisle, Frank Williams, Alexander Clark, Robert Jones and John H. Dissett.

CONTESTING MADAME SEABRA'S WILL. A COMMISSION APPOINTED TO TAKE EVIDENCE IN LISBON AND DETROIT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Oswego, March 19,-The will of Madame cabra was again offered for probate this morning before Surrogate Davis. Objection was made to proving the will by counsel for Senhor Seabra. An order was entered appointing two commissioners, on the prayer of the contest-ant, to take testimony in Lisbon and Detroit. Sixry days were granted in which to settle interrogatories and cross interrogatories; all other proceedings to be stayed until the day shall be fixed for the return of the commissioners. The estate in dispute is large, comprising real estate in this city, New-York and Lisbon, Portugal. The will was this city, New-York and Lisbon, Portugal. The will was admitted to probate by the former Surrogate of this county, who refused a commission to take testimony in Lisbon and Defroit. An appeal was taken to the General Term, where the decision of the Surrogate was reversed, and a commission offered. Besides real estate in this country and Lisbon, there is involved in the Higation a large amount of stock in a Lisbon street railway. Senhor Seabra remains in Portugal, and his interests in this country are looked after by attorseys.

MEETING OF HOLSTEIN BREEDERS.

amount found on Tiller and the money now ascertained to have been in the company's safe on the day of the robbery. They believe that this sum went to Tiller's confederate, and all the efforts of the company are now directed to find who he was. Tiller denies that he had any. McFadden, arrested on susplcion declares he had nothing to do with the affair. He and Tiller were with the company officials to-day.

AQUEDUCT AND DAMS.

PUBLIC HEARING BY THE COMMISSION. FAVORING THE QUAKER BRIDGE STRUCTURE-WILL

THE AQUEDUCT BE TOO LARGE! In accordance with the requirements of the statnte, the Aqueduct Commission yesterday held a public hearing on the questions concerning the erection of the Quaker Bridge and Muscoot Dams

promised to give the right of way without cost to the city.

Ex-Judge Arnoux said that there were some gentlemen who desired to be heard at a future meeting. As the meeting yesterday was the first one at which complete maps and plans had been exhibited according to law, the gentlemen associated with him had been unable to prepare themselves. He thought that they would be able to show by competent engineers that the profile of the Quaker Bridge Dam was not in proper shape, and that it world have to be extended at an increased cost to the city. That was merely one instance of the need of time to prepare themselves.

The Mayer said that there would be another hearing on Saturday, and a final hearing next Wednesday.

WORK OF THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR THE BIBLE-A LECTURE

BY RISHOP LITTLEJOHN. Bishop Littleighn lectured last evening be fore the General Theological Seminary on "Evidences of Intellectual Vigor and Activity in the Ministry." He showed what had been done to bring out more clearly the differences and resemblances between Christian and natural ethics, to answer recent criticism on the alleged

the importance of the state of

recently had analyses made of samples of a candy, known as "rock and rye drops," which has been largely sold of late, especially to cinidren. The analysis showed that the confection was flavored with fusel oil, enough being contained in two pounds to make a fatal dose, A TRIBUNE reporter conversed with several large candy manufacturers yesterday in regard to the adulteration of

John Aitken, of Ridley & Co., in Chambers-st., said: "I ROCHESTER, March 19.—The funeral of the have no doubt but that adulterations are used by the to John Allen, jr., took place this afternoon at the house manufacturers of cheap candy. Here is a deposit of terra a large number of prominent men of this State. far from here." Mr. Aitken exhibited a bottle containing A special train this morning brought to this city President of half an inch of white earth. "We," contin-James H. Rutter and General Superintendent Toucey, of ned Mr. Altken, "use neither terra alba nor glucose, though the latter substance is, I think, harmless.

facturers in Chambers-st., said: "I have no doubt that deleterious substances are used in the making, flavoring and coloring the cheaper candies. We use nothing of the kind. We do use glacose in the making of certain candles, as it gives them greater cohesiveness than pure sugar. The most dangerous coloring matter used in cheap candles is probably the yellow. For that chrome is used, which is simply chromate of lead, and is poisonous. We use for yellow a vegetable substance which we import from Germany. It is said to be made of carrots. For red, cochinesi is used, and for brown burnt umber, both of which are harmless. In fact, the only dangerous color is yellow. The flavoring extracts which the manufacturers of cheap candles use are, I think, as to be deloterious. Banana, pineapple, strawberry and raspberry flavoring of the cheaper kinds contains fusel oil and butyric acid. This is also true of the cheap flavoring extracts sold in grocery stores. It is unaccessary to say that we do not use that kind of flavoring."

John Heyler, of Huyler & Co., was seen at the factory of the firm, at Twelfth-st, and Irving-place. "We use neither term-alba nor glacore," sad he. "As we manufacture directly for our own retail counters, and thus save one profit, we are able to be at greater expense in the manufacture of our candles than those who manufacture to sell to the retail trade. We make our flavoring extracts from the fruits develves. All our coloring matter we get from fleeton, of Paris. They are all vegetable colors. We make it a matter of principle also not to use any alcoholic flavoring them. Terra alba and glacese we do not use. I deubt if much terra alba is used now, as sugar is so cheap. If the manufacturers of cheep candies do use terra alba they probably would use it by the wholesale."

Lynch and Breitenstein and the other pitchers and Reipschlager will support them behind the bat. Orr will be at first base, and is a good fielder and strong batter. Crane will be at second base. The veteran Wilson will eatch "bot liners" at shortstop, as only be can do. Esterbrook will look after third base. The out-field is not surpassed by any in the American Association—Brady covering right field, Roseman centre field and Kennedy left field, all being good batters, throwers and catchers. There will probably be no season tickets sold, but choice reserved seats can be had at the principal hotels.

A meeting of the Union Baseball Association was held at Cinetinuati on Tuesday. The schedule has been so arranged as not to interfere with the games of the American Association. The secretary has power to make changes in the schedule.

SHERIFF DAVIDSON'S TROUBLES. NO INDICIMENT VET-HOW OATHS ARE ADMIN-

ISTERED IN THE JAIL. There was a rumor yesterday that Sheriff Davidson had been indicted by the Special Grand Jury of and the final location and size of the aqueduct. All the Commissioners were present; also Corporation Counsel Andrews, H. B. Claffin, ex-Judge Arnoux, Cyrus W. Field, B. Odell, J. D. Disbrow, Lewis D. Beck and a number of others.

Mr. Benedict, who owns property in the neighforth of the proposed Quaker Bridge Dam, spoke in favor of that project. He said it offered the only means of solving the water question. He also advocated the erection of the Muscoot Dam.

George Hart, a property-owner, advocated the

ment and the food they have received. It is not impositely ment and the food they have received. It is not impositely entered to the present of another dam immediately below the site of the present Croton Dam. He thought that should be done as a matter of safety and for sanitary reasons. He said that if the Quaker Dam were built, it would take at least five years for its construction, and if it should give way, it would take the present dam with it and leave the city without water. He also thought that it would be highly injurions to the public health to be dependent on a supply of water from a dam which could never be cleaned. If a second and higher two high dams it would be built, and with the two high dams it would be built, and with the two high dams it would be built, and with the two high dams it would be built, and with the other was being cleaned.

Theodore Wester, of Brocklyn, who formerly opposed the Quaker Dam, made an argument in its fair vor. In regard to the aquestient he sand that the interest of size to fourteen feet was unnecessary, and would cost \$2,300.000. Already the estimates had reached \$15,600,000 without allowing anything for the right of way and for other important items. He thought a smaller aqueduct, with the present aqueduct, would bring to the city all the water which the Croton valley would ever supply, which was an average of 25,000,000 ply, which was not average of 25,000,000 ply,

dent of the New York and New-England Railroad; Legrand B. Caunon and his son; S. H. Olin, who is a son-inlaw of S. L. M. Barlow, and Anthony Higgins, of Willaw of S. L. M. Barlow, and Anthony Higgins, of Wilmington, Del., will start to-night on an excursion to the City of Mexico. Hugh J. Jewett, president of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, was obliged to decline on account of his official engagements. Ex-Attorney-General MacVeagh was asked, but has signified his inability to accept the fivilation, and General Thomas T. Eckert, vice-president and general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was unwilling to leave his duties for so long a time as the trip would require. It is understead that the party will be absent from New-York some five or six weeks. They will go by the way of St. Louis.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES. John Elliot Cowden, appointed on the staff of General Ward as Major and Ordnance Officer of the First Brigade, has passed the Divisional Examining Board. Captain A. H. Herts, the commandant of Company A, 12th Regiment, has resigned.

Three companies of the 7th Regiment will parade for

battalion drill this evening.

Companies A, B E, F, and H, 22d Regiment, will parade for battalion drill at the armory to-morrow even-ing, and companies G, H and K, 23d Regiment, will parade

for instruction and battalion drill the same evening. Con panies H and I, 32d Regiment, will parade for instruction guard daty.

London in February, 1884, at 10s. 6d. less per ounce than i did in May, 1877; French and German at about the same difference. The decline in price for these brands of European quinine, in the London market, was equiva-lent, therefore, to about \$2.62½ per ounce. So Mr. Moore can say that "we" brought prices down to onehalf or less, not only here, but everywhere. "We" cer-

tainly accomplished wonders. Now no one knows better than Mr. Moore that the price of quinine is low, the world over, at the present time, and that it was high abroad, as well as here, in 1877, 1878 and 1879, and I challenge him to dispute my figures. Such being the case, why does not Mr. Moore frankly admit what is a well-known fact I And why

ignres. Such being the case, why does not Mr. Moore frankly admit what is a well-known fact I And why does he keep back all reference to foreign quotations, and restrict himself to those named in the United States I It is refreshing to him, no doubt, to tell the American public that all this is due to the removal of a 20 per cent dity, because very few know anything about the matter, and he can say what he pleases to the uninformed, without fear of contradiction. But I would like Mr. Moore to tell Zinmer, or Jobst, or Howards, or Bockringer, or any quinine manufacturer in Europe, that his price in 1877 was 10s. 6d, per ounce higher than it is to-day, because there was a 20 per cent duty on foreign quinine in the United States at that time.

It is not Mr. Moore, nor the Congress of the United States, who can cause quinine to rise and fail. Supply and demand, cost of crude materials, etc., these are the factors. His long experience as a statistican may enable him to explain how the wiping out of a duty of 20 per cent in this country, can reduce the price of an article 60 per cent all over the world,—no one clse would connect the two facts.

It is fille to discuss the question of curtailment of quinine production in this country, or the reduction of profits. American manufacturers know all about this much better than does Mr. Moore. It is simply a fact that the production here has fallen off very much, and that is all there is about it.

It is a fact that prices ruled, at times, about as low in this country prior to the removal of the duty, as they have since. Let us go back—far beyond 1857—say, for example, to 1831, when quinne sold down to \$1.35 per connec; to 1834, when it was quoted a \$1.25; to 1837, when it sold at \$1.09, although foreign quinine was dutiable 40 per cent, and bark was duttable 20 per cent, in the last-named year. I want Mr. Moore to contrast the following figures: Let him take the last-namedylaries for this country that by making quinine free and metaly lated spirits free; and if he is as wel

P. & W. QUININE ABROAD.

their own; undoubtedly P. & W. "mean business" when taking so bold a step. Results are awaited with considerable interest.

SENATOR LOGAN'S FINANCIAL PRINCIPLES HIS PART IN THE BATTLE FOR THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: A communication published in THE TRIBUNE of March 14, intended as a reply to a letter from me published in THE TRIBUNE of March 8, says:

me published in THE TRIBUNE of March 8, says:

The effort to throw dust in the eyes of the business men of New-York as to the views of denator Logan on the question of finance, will cause a good deal of merriment in the West, where the facts are known. What editor who took a part in the contest for the resumption of specie payments has forgotten the ridicule provoked by Sonator Logan's remark that there was nothing difficult in finance I And there are business men in this city (New-York) who contributed money in 1877-78 to pay the expense of educating Senator Logan's constituents on that important question. I paid something toward that work. It was understood that the Illinois Senator was unsound, and that he held to the Greenback heresy so prevalent in that State. His country supporters were elected to the Legislature on that platform. It is worthy of note, and I call special attention to the

It is worthy of note, and I call special attention to the fact, that the Act for specie resumption was approved January 14, 1875, and went into effect January 1, 1879. General Logan was a member of the Finance Com-mittee of the Senate, and he was one of a committee of seven appointed to draft the Resumption Act. The records of the Senate show that he took a prominent part in the discussion when that Resumption Act was before the Senate in favor of the bill, and voted for it when it passed. Yet we are informed by the correspondent, Samuel," that four years later he contributed money to pay General Garfield to go to Chicago and make a speech on finance, to educate General Logan and his con-

stituency on that question. ow a man's mind and judgment may become warped. In 1877-'78 I was Editor of The Olney (Ill.) Republican and a member of the Illinois Press Association, and " took forgotten those days nor the speeches made by General Logan in nearly every county in Illinois in advocacy of a sound currency payable in coin on demand at all times. This campaign was one in which General Logan was regarded as the champion in advocacy of specie resumption in Illinois, and in fact it was the most noted canvase made in the State for years, because it involved the issue of specie payments. It will be remembered by the eltizens of Illinois that the members of the General Assembly were elected in November, 1878, and when the Legisature convened in January, 1879, General Logan was elected to the United States Senate: the issue, as hereto fore stated, at that time being specie payments. campaign since the organization of the Republican party were the speeches of any public man so extensively pul ished in the newspapers and circulated as thoroughly throughout the State as were those of General Logan on these financial questions in 1878.

It is something inexplicable to the citizens of Illinois that while General Logan favored the resumption of specie payments, in a speech in the Senate and his vote in 1875, and had discussed the issue which that act involved in several of the Western States, which speeches, many of them, were published in the leading papers of the country as well as many of the local papers, and thus his views on finance became well known to the Western people, that a man can be found in New-York who says that Logan's financial views were not sound, and that a man had to be paid to go to Illinois in 1878 to make a speech on finance in order to save the State from the Demoeracy.

Many leading papers outside of Illinois favored Logan's election to the United States Senate, because of his oundness on finance, his honesty and ability. The National Republican (Washington, D. C.) in November, We favor the selection of General Logan for the reason

We favor the selection of General Logan for the reason that he is at true, uncompromising and devoted Repub-lican, and among the straightest of the sect. We prefer him on account of his sterling ability, his attachment to principle, his marked intellectual powers and his bold and fearless defence of that which he regards to be right and best for the general good, and his brave demunication of whatever, in his judgment, is wrong in principle and practice in the Government. He has been tried in the senate Chamber, and has never disappointed the most sanguine expectations of his party and his friends.

During Senator Logan's Senatorial career of nearly welve years, he has never falled to express his views on all proper occasions, on questions and measures of any coment and of general interest to the country, and decting the prosperity of the people, as the records of the senate show. General Logan made a speech at Clinton Senate show. General Logan made a speech at Clinton III., October 10, 1878, in which he discussed at great length the unancial question. It was published in The Chicago Inter-George, from which I take the extract accompanying this letter. It should sufficiently settle, once and forever, all question as to Senator Logan's financial principles.

Washington, March 16, 1884.

The measure Is one of great senator Lorense from the State. The Senat conce and forever, all question as to Senator Logan's financial principles.

Washington, March 16, 1884.

From Senator Logan's Speech, October 10, 1573, reported in The Inter-Decay.

It is true that the Government bonds are not taxable, and it is equally true of the United States notes for greenbacks; and why should they be taxed? Is it because persons holding these obligations should be made to pay fax, or is it that the obligation itself should be taxed? If it is the abligation, as the Democrats say in what. It is true that the Government bonds are not taxable, and it is equally true of the United States notes (or greenbacks); and why should they be taxed I is the cause persons bolding these oblisations should be made to pay tax, or is it that the obligation itself should be taxed I if it is the obligation, as the Democrats say in platforms and speeches, I say the law and reason for the same are against them. It is not that the holder of the bond or greenback is exempt from taxation, as a class. That is not that the receit of the Government is protected thereby. The Government, as well as having the consent of the people to its existence, must have a credit. No Government can exist forg without credit; without it the power to preserve itself is lost. Armies and havies would melt away; wars offensive and defensive must be abandoned and Government would soon be disrupted. Your credit is the very lifeblood of your Nation. On it you borrowed money, you sold your bonds, you jut your notes in circulation, and now maintain them at nearly par. By your credit you cranazed armies and navies, and gave that liberty to men to which they were on-initied. This being so, can this or any other Nation allow States or municipalities to despeciate or cripple it by taxing the credit of the sovereign power! To permit a state to tax bonds or obligations of the Government is to allow the State, the County, and the City to attack the credit and the power under the Constitution to borrow money. This would place the power in States Lat might be preparing for a secession from the Government to despeciate the credit to such an extent that the Government is to allow the State, the County, and the City to attack the credit and the power under the Constitution to borrow money. This would place the power in States Lat might be preparing for a secession from the Government to despeciate the credit to such an extent that the Government is to allow the State based upon bonds, they now have a substitute. We all know that some system of banking system.

currency at par in coin when specie payments are once resumed. With their notes redeemable in United States notes, and United States notes, and United States notes, and United States notes, and United States notes in coin, we will be able to float nearly twice the amount of currency at par that we could with the whole floated as Government notes, redeemable in coin at the Treasury.

But the opposition say they must be wiped out because they are expensive to the Government, in this, that the ctroulation is based upon the bonds of the Government, drawing interest; that we must pay these bonds off, save the interest, and issue greenoacks instead. Will some of these gentlemen tell me if the Government pays any more interest on the bonds of the banker than on the bonds of the individual! If you wish to pay off bonds to save the interest, why not go into Wall Street and there purchase the same amount of them from those who hold them other than bankers! You will save just as much to the Government, and at the same time will not derange the business of the country. You will save nothing to the Government in paying bankers' bonds any more than in paying others, until you have reduced the bonded debt down to the amount that the bankers hold as security for their circulation. But you say banks are expensive in this, that the Government prints their errelation of the currency, as the redemption by the bank in payment to the Government must be made in full for all the issue.

But then you complain that they are not taxed as other

payment to the Government must be made in full for all the issue.

But then you complain that they are not taxed as other property. I assert the fact to be that National banks pay more laxes than any other property of the same value in the United Statos. The animal tax averages sixteen to seventeen millions, and amounts to nearly an equal amount of interest on the bonds deposited with the Government. These bonds are deposited with the benefit of the banker, not that he may thereby draw the interest, but for your benefit, to secure the bill-holder, the Government taking the security, and holding it for you, instead of trusting the banker to protect you. You say the banker gets double interest. I have shown that the interest on the bond in the bands of the banker is the same as in the hands of an individual, and some one would get it if there were no bankers.

TROTTING-BRED HORSES AT AUCTION.

At the American Horse Exchange yesterday the sale of trotting-brod horses by Peter C. Kellogg & Co was continued. The offerings, as a rule, were peer, however, of Millorest with a Broom of Farths and Docks Is, he first a seconganized with marketing and the bidding was not brisk. There were sity-three mounts are added to the surrounding of the Holstein Breeders' Association of American Superior and the mention of the Holstein Breeders' Association of American Superior and the surrounding was not brisk. There were sity-three mounts are added to the surrounding was not brisk. There were sity-three mounts are added to the surrounding was not brisk. There were sity-three mounts are added to the principal was 8830 of Millor and First away in the trade, and the bidding was not brisk. There were sity-three mounts are added to the principal was 8830 of Millor and the mention of Millor and the mention of Millor and the mention of the Holstein Breeders' Association of American Superior and International Control of Millor and the surrounding was not brisk. There were sity-three mounts and discussed to the proposed on the surrounding was not brisk. There were sity-three mounts are substant the entire amount be added to the promoter of the light the past few does not make the promoter of the surrounding was not brisk. There were sity-three mounts and added to the promoter of the Holstein Breeders' Association of American Superior was finded was 8830 of Millor Breeders' Association of American Superior was finded was 8830 of Millor Breeders' Association of the Holstein Breeders' Associa and the bidding was not brisk. There were fifty-three

LEGISLATION AT TRENTON THE SLUDGE ACID BILL PASSES THE

SENATE. THE BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF ELIZABETH THROUGH

BOTH HOUSES—THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, N. J., March 19 .- The Senate to day passed the Assembly bill to prevent the pollution of the waters within or bordering upon the State "by the residuum of petroleum, commonly called sludge acid. The act as smended by the Senate forbids the deposit of sludge acid in the barbors, rivers, etc., under a penulty of \$1,000 for each offence, one-half which goes to the person prosecuting. The bill is drawn with great care, and it is believed that it will be impossible to invalidate its opera-tions. The Senate also passed the bill regulating the lay ing of oil pipe lines, and placing them under the superv sion of the State Commissioner on Water Supply. A penalty of \$5,000 is provided for violation of the provisions of the act.

THE ELIZABETH BILL PASSED. Both houses to-day passed an important bill in reference to Elizabeth and the bankrupt condition of that city. It provides that when the local assessors fad to act, the Governor shall appoint three assessors who shall proceed to levy a tax, not to exceed 14 per cent, for the support of the departments of fire, police, health, high-ways and public schools. This tax will not be subject to enable the city to raise enough money to pay running expenses, pending the settlement with the creditors. city thus gains an important advantage, and the result of the act will be, it is thought, to hasten the adjustment of the difficulties. The bill was drawn by This is news not heretofore fully understood, and is a Bergen and submitted to the serutiny of ex-remarkable coincidence, and a good illustration showing Judge Dillon, of New-York, and Governor Abbett, before it was presented. It is stated here that it was pushed through so rapidly because of the possible opposition of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and part in the contest of specie resumption," and I have not | it is alleged that the obstacles in the way of a settlement have been raised principally by that corporation. What ever may be the actual situation, Edzabeth, under this act, will be in a better position to make terms with her creditors than ever before. The city, it is stated, will compromise at fifty cents on the dollar, with a low rate of interest. The settlement with Rahway, reached some time ago, is instanced us a case where a settlement back been made with satisfactory results to the creditors and

> PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. The proposed amendments to the Constitution, submited by Mr. Griggs, were amended and the following substitute for the clause relative to tax exemptions was adopted: "13, The Legislature shall not make, authorize or railly any contract surrendering, suspending or re-stricting the power of taxation or any other sovereign power." A new amendment was offered, to strike out the words forbidding the regulation of the internal adairs of towns and counties. The paragraph in reference to tax contracts has been most carefully drawn, and has been submitted to a number of authorities and approved by them.

THE ASSEMBLY AND CIVIL RIGHTS. The Assembly passed the bill, originated in that body, providing for the maintenance of the civil rights of all persons, regardless of race or color. The debate was mostly conducted by Republicans, and Mr. Burgess made an extended speech upon the attitude of the Democratic party in reference to reforms begun by Republicans, and felicitously described the slow march of the Democratic party, far in the rear, but following the path marked out years ago by the Republican party. The bill was passed, 52 to 4, Lake, Rich, Weldrick, and Stelles, all Democrats, voting no. Aithough the principle of the acts such as to prevent the members from opposing it, the Republicans do not consider the measure sufficiently complete and will urge the passage of the Senate bill, now in the House. The House measure was presented by Mr. Armitage, and was clearly an attempt to forestall action by the Republicans, and to win a little notoriety for the introducer, who has fond hopes that a blinded Democracy in Newark may nominate him for a county office.

MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS. persons, regardless of race or color. The debate was

MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS. The House indefinitely postponed the general oyster bill introduced by Mr. Clarke. Senator Merritt introduced a joint resolution requesting Congress to pass the act for the joint resolution requesting Congress to pass the act for the improvement of the Revenue Marine Service. The Senate indefinitely postponed the Armitage act, alleged to be for the increased purity of legislation. Like some other measures of the kind it was intended rather to advertise the virtue of its introducer than to extend his chastity among the members, and it had the added objection of interfering with an excellent and more severe exactment already on the statute books. Assemblyman Lehlback has introduced a bill to provide for three commissioners of appeals on valuations in Newark. The measure is one of great importance to that city. The Senate ordered to a third reading two bills giving increased sums to her State Reform School for Boys, an institution which has already received large assistance from the State. The Senate adjourned this afternoon until Monday evening next.

INCREASING INTEREST IN GRAIN.

CHICAGO TRADERS EXPECT LIVELY TIMES TO-DAY-WHEAT STILL LOWER.

(BY TELEGORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

CHICAGO, March 19.—May wheat got as low
as 94% cents to-day, the lowest point yet. Cash wheat sold at 89% cents. The close for May to-night on the curb was 94% w94% cents. "Puts," which began to sell at 94 cents, advanced to 94%; and "calls," which were at first sold at 95, were hard to get a little late in the after 100n at 954 235%.

The trading in privileges on the curb was enormous. The only feature in to-day's trading was the "putting" to Lindbloom of about 750,000 bushels of wheat, on privileges sold by Williams and N. G. Miller last night; and mmediately after the "puts" were acted upon, the entrance of Lindbloom in the market to buy wheat. It is claimed to-night that this operator bought over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat to-day in addition to the grain " put" to him. Last night the concern was "short;" to-night it is very heavily "long."

It is predicted that the tactics so cleverly carried out a week ago to ball corn will be attempted to morrow out a week ago to built our will be attempted to morrow in wheat. It is known here that the principals in this transaction are Lindbloom's New-York partners, W. T. Williams and N. G. Miller. Billy Murray was the largest soller, and is set down as the biggest wheat short. He sold 250,000 bushels of wheat to Singer to-night on the call at 948. Singer bid for 250,000 more. It was telegraphed here to-night from New-York that Bingham had sold 250,000 bushels of No. 2 Categor spring wheat for export. It was not possible to find anybody who had made the contract.

sold 250,000 bushels of No. 2 Caicago spring wheat for export. It was not possible to find anybody who had made the contract.

Corn was steady all day. It defined go below 56'g, and for a good part of the day was at 57. The receipts were small, only 211 car loads, and of these only 19 percent graded. The weather was set down as unfavorable to corn; and receipts, it is predicted, because of the roads in the country getting out of shape, will soon be small. Besides the wet weather is bad for the inspection of the grain. The trading in corn was small. At hight, however, a good deal of business was done in "privileges." The "Big Two" were selling calls right and left at the close at 56's, just 'so, above the market. Jones sold puls on 200,000 bushels at this figure to Scaverus; and Pickering offered puts on 1,000,000 bushels at the same figure, presumably for Jones too. It is a little feared to night by the corn buils from this that the "Big Two" expect to raid the corn pit to morrow. Jones and Ream are now believed to be short a very large line of wheat; and masmitch as Lindbloom's principals have entered the pit as buyers the pair may be anxious to cover. It is not unlikely that a raid may be made on corn for the express purpose of affecting the wheat pit, to allow of a big line of shorts being taken lie. It is certain that both the wheat and corn pits will be points of a good deal of activity to morrow. Provisions were neglected and weak because of the state of wheat. May pork stopped at \$17.90; May lard at \$9.47's.

RESTRICTING DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 19 .- In the State Somate to-day a committee of seven was appointed to insensite to day a committee of seven was appeared to the cattle disease question. In the House a special committee of fifteen on the Governor's message was appointed. They shortly after teported a bill on the cattle disease. A bill was also introduced accepting the terms of any act passed by Congress on the subject of the settle disease.

CHICAGO, March 19.-A dispatch to The Journal says the foot and mouth disease at Neosho, Kan., is not spreading. No contagious disease exists in counties further west.

Sr. Louis, March 19.-Governor Crittenden advises the people in Adair County, in this State, where the foot and mouth disease has appeared, to use prompt and vigorous measures to stamp it out. In reply to the request of E. H. Craig, formerly inspector of the cattle yards at Brighton, Medford and Cambridge, Mass., and now a prominent farmer and cambridge, Stass, and how a production of the production of the appointment of a commission with full power to deal effectively with the disease, the Governor says he has no authority to create such a commission. Washington, March 19.—Dr. Law, of the Cattle Com-

mission, has reported to the Treasury Department that he has no doubt that the cattle disease prevailing in Kan-sas is the so-called foot and month disease, and that it is unnecessary for him to go to Kansas to ascertain that

A PREMIUM FOR ADHERING TO PRINCIPLE. PHILADELPHIA, March 19 .- The Presbyterian Hospital, which some time ago refused a check for \$2,500, its share of the fund raised by the Charity ball in \$2,500, its share of the fund raises by the city, has received a check for \$3,000 from a readent of Bucks County. The writer explains that \$2,500 is in lieu of the money which the hospital did not receive, and the remaining \$500 is a premium for adhering to principle. He requests that the entire amount be added to the principal of the permanent fund of the hospital.